

PHILANTHROPIST.

VOLUME VII. NO. 36.

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18-tf

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52-tf

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51-tf

HENRY STARRE,--Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, Office South East corner of Fourth and Main
streets, July 9th, 1842.

51-tf

ALLEN & LANCASTER,--Attorneys at Law, N.
W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati,
July 9th, 1842.

51-tf

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors
at Law, Office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth
streets, entrance on Main street, July 9. 51-tf

CHASE & BALL, Attorneys at Law, East third
street, Cincinnati, July 9. 51-tf

EDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law, Office on
Main street, East side, three doors above 3d, July 30. 1842.

51-tf

CHA'S. BRYANT, HANLEY CHAPIN
BRYANT & CHAPIN.

ATTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and
Court streets, July 9. 51-tf

MASON WILLSON,--Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, North East corner of Columbia and Main
streets, July 9th, 1842.

51-tf

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executed, depositions taken. Office hours 8 to 12
A. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.
April, 1843.

51-tf

SELECTED.

ADDRESS,
TO THE NON-SLAVERHOLDERS OF THE
SOUTH.

[CONTINUED.]

III INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.

In a community so unenlightened as yours, it is a matter of course, that the arts and sciences must languish; and the industry and enterprise of the country be oppressed by a general torpor. Hence, multitudes will be without regular and profitable employment, and be condemned to poverty and numberless privations.

The very advertisements in your newspapers, show that for a vast proportion of the comforts and conveniences of life, you are dependent on northern manufacturers and mechanics. You both know and feel that slavery has rendered labor disgraceful among you; and where this is the case, industry is necessarily discouraged.

The great staple of the South is cotton, and we have no desire to undervalue its importance.—It, however, is worthy of remark, that its cultivation affords a livelihood to only a small proportion of the free inhabitants, and scarcely to any of those we are now addressing. Cotton is the product of slave-labor, and its profits at home are confined almost exclusively to the slaveholders. Yet, on account of this article, we hear frequent vaunts of the agricultural richness of the South. With the exception of cotton, it is difficult to distinguish your agricultural products arising from slave, and from free labor.

But admitting, what we know is not the fact, that all the other productions of the soil are raised exclusively by free labor, we learn from the census that the agricultural products of the North exceed those of the South, cotton excepted, \$226,219,714. Here, then, we have an appalling proof of the paralyzing influence of slavery on the industry of the whites.

In every community a large portion of the inhabitants are debased from their maintenance directly from the cultivation of the earth. Other and lucrative employments are reserved for them. If the slaveholders chiefly engross the soil, let us see how you are compensated by the encouragement afforded to mechanical skill and industry.

18-tf

We are well aware that Mr. Preston has denied what we asserted, that he had said an abolitionist, if he came into South Carolina, would be executed by lynching. He used the words we have quoted. (See New York Journal of Commerce, January 6th, 1843.)

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MAY 3, 1843.

WHOLE NO. 348

In 1839 the secretary of the treasury reported to Congress, that the tonnage of vessels built in the United States was 120,988. Built in the slave States and territories, 23,600. Or less than one-fifth of the whole! But the difference is still more striking, when we take into consideration the comparative value of the shipping built in the two regions; In the free States the value is \$6,311,805. In the slave do 704,291*. It would be tedious and unprofitable to compare the results of the different branches of manufacture carried on at the North and the South. It is sufficient to state that according to the census the value of the manufactures

even repairing the highways. Hence no poor man is deterred from seeking a livelihood by honest labor from a dread of personal degradation. The different light in which labor is viewed at the north and the south is one cause of the depression of industry in the latter.

Another cause is the ever wakeful jealousy of your aristocracy. They fear the people; they are alarmed at the very idea of power and influence being possessed by any portion of the community not directly interested in slave property. Visions of emancipation, of agrarianism and of popular resistance to their authority, are ever floating in their distempered and excited imaginations. They know their own weakness, and are afraid you should know it also. Hence it is their policy to keep down the "mean whites."—Hence their philippines against the lower classes. Hence their constant comparison of the laborers of the north, with their own slaves; and hence in no small degree the absence among you of those institutions which confer upon the poor that knowledge which is power. Do you deem these assertions uncharitable? Listed to their own de-

signations.

"We believe the servitude which prevails in the south preferable to that of the north, or in Europe. Slavery will exist in all communities. There is a class which may be nominally free, but they will be virtually slaves."

Missouri, 1840. "We believe that the slaves who depend on their daily subsistence can never enter into political affairs, they never do, never will, never can." B. W. Leigh in Virginia Convention, 1839.

V. STATE OF RELIGION.

The deplorable ignorance and want of industry at the South, together with the disputes in which honest industry is held, cannot but exercise, in connection with other causes, a most unhappy influence on the morals of the inhabitants. You have among you between two and three millions of slaves who are kept by law in brutal ignorance, and who, with few exceptions, are virtually heathens."

You have also among you more than 200,000 free negroes, thus described by Mr. Clay:—"Contaminated themselves, they extend their vicious

to all the world over; they are ever obnoxious to the capital power of a country, it is in fact a series of revolts."

The capitalists north of Mason and Dixon's line, have precisely the same interest in the labor of the country as the capitalists of England have in their laborers. Hence is it that they have a strong government, and a power to control the labor of the nation. Hence the reverses with us. We have already only a right to the proceeds of our laborers, but we OWN a class of laborers themselves. But let me say to gentlemen who represent the great class of capitalists in the north, beware that you do not drink up the milk of your nation if you do, as to the increased heaven, you will be lost."

Mr. PICKENS of SOUTH CAROLINA in CONGREGATION, 21st Jan., 1836.

So the way to prevent plundering mobs, is to ensue the poor! We shall see presently, how far this expedient has been successful in preventing murdering mobs.

"In the very nature of things there must be classes of persons to discharge all the different offices of society from the highest to the lowest. Some of these offices are hereditary. Hence those nominal forms of dependent servitude which produce a sense of superiority in the masters or employers, and of inferiority on the part of the servants. Where these offices are performed by slaves, the hereditary element is introduced into the body politic. Hence the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property by agrarian legislation which is beginning to be manifested in the older states where UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE prevails without DOMESTIC SLAVERY."

"In a word, the institution of domestic slavery supercedes the necessity of AN ORDER OF NOBILITY AND AN HEREDITARY ELEMENT OF GOVERNMENT, AND A HEREDITARY ELEMENT OF GOVERNMENT."

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the members of the old and the new organizations; and I have become satisfied, that they do not give proper credit to one another for uprightness of motives and disinterested devotion to the cause of human rights. I do not concur with Mr. Garrison, in his views of human government, non-resistance, &c. &c. in the broad ex-
tent he lays them down, but still I can see in Mr. Garrison, no ordinary specimen of God's work-
manship. His early, and his continued noble ef-
forts, and his sacrificing zeal to elevate crushed hu-
manity, his moral courage, his indomitable per-
severance against the most determined opposition,
demand for him the respect, the admiration and
friendship of every abolitionist in the land. And whatever may be the errors of Mr. Garrison in
judgment or in practice, posterity will award to
him a high place in the catalogue of phi-
lanthropists and reformers. Jam sure too,
that Mr. Garrison's views are greatly mis-
understood on those points, in which he has
made himself most obnoxious to the displeas-
ure of his fellow citizens.

But the Liberty party is on the increase while
the whig and democratic parties are failing off.—

In the recent contest for members of Congress the
Liberty men in four of the Districts succeeded in

electing Democratic and Whig candidates to their
domestic assemblies, instead of subjecting them to
the inconvenience of going from home. The
aggregate Liberty vote in the five districts was

8327. The aggregate scattering vote was 869, including 316 for Pingree, and 214 for Caleb

Cushing. The number of votes cast was 50,228.

The Liberty vote although but a small part of all
the votes polled was an increase upon the pre-
ceding election, and small as it is, proves the ex-
istence of a party powerful to defeat others, if
not yet powerful enough to elect their own can-
didates. The poet Whittier got 1005 votes as
the Liberty candidate. In his own town he got

the majority of all the votes given. But such a
man ought to have been sent by acclamation to
represent his district in Congress, and I hope

the time will soon come when John G. Whittier
shall represent District No. 3 in the National Leg-
islature. God grant that Congress may soon

THE PHILANTHROPIST

and the fifth day of the feast, Elijah the money-changer made ready his chariot and took Archelaus to the Synagogue,
17. And opened the door thereof and led him up into the highest seat save one, from which the Jews had driven Charles and Daniel, and certain others of the most pious of the chief priests and elders.
18. Because they held not their peace but labored continually for the deliverance of the Ethiopians.

19. Now these things grieved many of the Jews, so they met together in the Synagogue to know what they should do.

20. But lo! when they were met together, John of the tribe of Judah entered, taking with him John Salome, and ascending the highest seat, thus addressed the Jews that were there assembled:

21. Men, but not brethren, for I will not call you brethren, I command you to leave this synagogue or we will fasten the doors of it against you.

22. Now as they were leaving in obedience to the command of John, behold one of the elders, a mighty man from a far country, entered, and beckoning with his hand, requested him to remain a little longer for he had somewhat to say unto him.

23. But John of the Tribe of Judah, seeing the Jews halt and not perceiving that the Elder called unto them, cried out with a loud voice saying, Go on, why halt ye in the synagogue.

24. Notwithstanding the Jews halted and the Elder leaning on his staff, addressed his brethren on this wise:

25. Men and brethren I beseech you to consider well what you are about, for I have suffered many things in spirit this day concerning you.

26. I command you to leave unallowed purposes and no longer consider yourselves wronged.

27. For when all the rulers and high priests, and all the chief men of the Jewish Nation are against you, your works are evil and ye cannot prevail.

28. And when he had done speaking the Jews dispersed and met at Bethlehem on the morrow.

29. And it came to pass that when Archelaus was about to depart from Jerusalem, that he fell on the necks of certain of the women, both of the Jews and the Romans, and saluted them with an holy kiss.

30. And moreover, an aged Jew taking him by the hand said unto him on behalf of his brethren, Fare thee well, though all men should forsake thee, yet will we not forsake thee. So he departed from thence to Jericho.

For the Philanthropist

The Policy of the Liberty Party.

There are periods in the history of every party, when it becomes peculiarly proper, to pause and consider what course it is best to pursue. Such a period has now arrived in the progress of the Liberty Party.

A National Liberty Convention is about to assemble at Buffalo, and its doings will unquestionably have a great influence upon the destinies of the party which it will represent.

It is called in pursuance of a resolve of the National Liberty Convention, which assembled at New York, in May, 1841, and of recommendations by various state conventions. Its objects are to make a nomination if it be judged expedient of a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and to adopt such other measures as may be judged best calculated to ensure the ascendancy of Liberty principles, and the election to governmental offices of Liberty men.

It is possible also that the convention may be called to act in reference to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. The writer is among those, and they are not few, who desire that Mr. BIRNEY may submit the nomination, heretofore tendered to him, to the reconsideration of the friends of the cause. That he is entirely ready to do so, his letter of acceptance forbids a doubt. Whether or not he will do so, will depend doubtless, upon his judgment, as to the effect of his action upon the great cause.

Should the whole subject of nominations for national offices, before the convention, the writer would respectfully suggest for the consideration of Liberty men now, whether it would not be best to postpone such nominations till the spring or summer of 1844. The editor of the Emancipator has expressed the opinion, that the convention should have been deferred till then, and the editor of the Philanthropist has expressed his concurrence in that opinion. The writer agrees mainly with these respected editors, but as the convention has been called and will meet, would it not be well to confine its action to the adopting of resolutions declaring the great objects of the Liberty Party, and of measures calculated to ensure the attainment of their objects, and leave the selection of candidates to a future convention, to be held at the same place, say in June 1844?

The writer thinks so for various reasons—not a little dissatisfaction exists, that nominations were made at a very early period of the Liberty movement. Men who would be willing to cooperate with us are repelled by the consideration that they are to have no voice in the selection of the candidates, for whom they are asked to vote. This feeling, unquestionably, retards our progress. If we had no candidates for national offices we should not be embarrassed by it. We, then, could act with unimpeded energy in our local and state elections. We could come to know each other, and when the time should arrive for the selection of national candidates, we could go into the selection unembarrassed and into the election contest with unanimity.

Besides the increase of the party constantly brings new men into the ranks. It is possible that a change of opinion may take place in regard to the Liberty movement in the minds of not a few leading and distinguished statesmen. In this event we should not be cut off by premature nominations from availing ourselves of the most distinguished ability and character, which our party might furnish.

These reasons seem conclusive in favor of deferring nominations for the national offices until next year, should both nominations be placed at the disposal of the convention.

In regard to other matters, it seems clear that inextirpable opposition to Despotism, and to Slavery, as the direst form of Despotism, should be the fundamental principle of the Liberty party.

But would a sound policy be consulted in adopting any special creed on the subjects of currency and trade? Applying our great principles of Justice and Equality to these subjects, let us investigate and discuss them frankly and openly. Let each maintain his own views. There can be no doubt that we shall come to a ground on which all can stand at last. But let us have no strait jackets for Liberty men, who are agreed in the great essentials of driving slavery out of its hiding places on the national government, and delivering the country from the tyrannic domination of the slave power. Let us proclaim openly, that Liberty and Justice are in our judgment the sound and stable basis of prosperity; and that we shall accomplish more for the restoration of a sound currency and permanent prosperity by getting rid of the curse of Congress-sanc-tioned slavery, and overseer government, than by all the Tariff and Banks that were ever thought of. But as one great measure of policy, in perfect consistency with our general principles, and adapted to the case of currency-disorders and hard times, let us urge the securing of the market-kets of the world for our products by negotiation.

These suggestions are hastily thrown out for consideration by one who is disposed to look upon the Liberty party, not as a mere temporary instrumentality for getting rid of slavery, but as a great permanent party in the country, disposed to carry out all their practical applications, and destined, when slavery shall have been overthrown, to bring the entire legislation and policy of government into conformity with those principles. C

Indiana to Massachusetts:

BY S. S. HARDING.

Hail! noble Massachusetts, Land of the Pilgrim rock! Who, in opposition's darkest hour, first met the battle's shock; Thy young but mighty sister, would greet thee with her cheer. And echo back thy "Banner Cry" with rock-bound New Hampshire.

Yes, honored elder sister! up from the mountains gray, O'er Freedom's unbrown stars, bath risen a brighter day, And o'er the gorgeous sunlit West a purer light appears. That are before lit up the gloom of SLAVERY'S VALE OF TEARS.

Time-honored Massachusetts! couldst thou but know the thrill, That bounds along our valley wide, o'er river, plain and hill, How heart responds to patriot heart, and eye to kindling eye, Whilst from our fields and cabin-homes rings back the Banner Cry.

Well mayst thou glory in the words thy prophet son has spoken!" Millions of tongues shall shout them forth till every chain is broken;

And e'en the banded, bleeding slave, beneath the driver's crack, Shall throw his broken fetters down, and shout their thunder back!

Already from the untroubled wilds, beyond the Rock Zone, Where sleeps the broad Pacific, and nature dwells alone, A voice comes on the viewless wind—Tyrant! it speaks to thee!

"JEHOVAH WILSIT; OER THE EARTH, ALL MEN SHALL YET BE FREE."

Tho' tyrant hand shall join with hand to guard the slave's den, Oppression cannot war with God; no sooner now than when, Along the Nile's old troubled banks, upon the midnight gale, Arose the Hebrew mother's prayer, the Egyptian mother's wail.

Shades of the mighty dead! Martyrs of Lexington! Could ye but know the rights your blood and labor won, A voice of stern rebuke would come from out your grave: "We would not have died to make a Land of Slaves!"

Cradle of Liberty! Land of the Pilgrim rock! If thou must be as thou hast been, the first to meet the shock of tyranny again, we sayin' God's great name goon! And here we swear at Freedom's shrine, thou shalt not be alone.

Yes! let the fearful conflict come! we ask no better blade, We want no other weapon than what the truth has made.

To Liberty's great charter, we point the slaver's eye, And swear, that by its truths we'll live, and for them we will die.

Milan, Ia., April 18th, 1843.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, May 3, 1843.

Effects of Doing Nothing.

The Lebanon Star, a Whig paper, quoting an article from a Tennessee paper reprobating the practice of selling slaves at auction, remarks—

"Cease all foreign interference, and the South will yet right itself on the subject of slavery."

As if to inculcate the same important lesson, the Hamilton Intelligencer, another Whig paper, publishes an extract of a letter in the Western Christian Advocate, from Rev. J. Scripps, which contains, the Intelligencer thinks, "many useful hints." The object of this letter is to glorify the anti-slavery efforts of Methodist preachers, once upon a time, in the slave states; more especially, the self-denying and heroic labor of the said Mr. Scripps, right, as it were, in the jaws of the monster; also, to burate the "cowardly abominations of modern abolitionism."—Before these abominations came to pass, before the "baleful clamors of that unhallowed and worse than useless combination," had produced reaction, there was a strong leaven working among the slaveholders to emancipation, but our "cowardly abominations" prevented the leaven from making light the lump, and now things are as they are, from our interference.

This is the substance of the "many useful hints," contained in the letter. The Lebanon Star, the Western Christian Advocate, the Hamilton Intelligencer, and Mr. Scripps, priest and politician, unite then in reading us the same homily—"Be still, and the South will right itself on the subject of slavery."

In support of the reasonableness of all which, we would, with deference to such high authorities, beg leave to urge the following facts.

That from 1790 to 1830, just anterior to the "cowardly abominations of abolitionism," the slave population of the U. S. did not increase from 600,000, to 2,000,000.

That in defiance of the constitution, and the intention of its framers, seven new states have now been annexed to the Union.

That, before the "baleful clamors" of abolitionism, the project of extending the domain of slavery, by wresting Texas from Mexico, and annexing it to the United States, was not entertained, and did not meet the acquiescence of nine-tenths of northern editors and people.

That prior to the same period, there had not been a growing indifference to the evil of slavery in the north; had not been an increasing audacity in slaveholding pretensions; had not been, an increasing servility on the part of northern politicians; that the slaveholders had not continued to monopolize nearly all the important offices of the federal government.

That the subject of slavery had become so extremely delicate, that the press and the pulpit and the church were not under bondage to fear.

That so all powerful had been the *do-nothing* policy of the Lebanon Star, and the Herculean labors of the heroic Scripps, that Missouri was not admitted into the Union, with the crime of slavery on her back, and a large portion of the fairest soil of the United States was not, by the management of the political idol of the Star & Intelligence, given up to the leprosy of the same curse.

These facts are so conclusive in favor of the wise policy of the Lebanon Star, the Hamilton Intelligencer, the Western Christian Advocate and Mr. Scripps, that we doubt not, the mere reference to them will greatly contribute to the pleasant meditations of these our friends, and enable them to do 'nothing' still more tremendously.

Movements of Parties.

It is curious to watch the movements of parties. The charge is made and retorted by whig and democrat, that each is striving to manage the "people" for his own ends. Being fully convinced that both parties speak truth on this point, we have nothing to say in defense of either. The great probability is, that the Democratic party will concentrate upon Mr. Van Buren. He is the only man, in fact, that can effect any thing like unity of action among them. The Whigs are beginning to waver; rumors are astir about an eminent citizen of Ohio. We know that Judge McLean was thought of for the Presidency, last winter at Washington, and the project is now more talked of than ever. "Harry of the West," it is feared, will break down the party, as he broke down Tom Corwin. He was too heavy a load for even the "Wagoner boy" to haul. Of course his friends will not push him off the course, but he has received many hints which a man of his sagacity cannot fail to appreciate. Let us try our hand at guessing what has been talked of. Henry Clay must see that the bad luck of the whigs in the state elections, is a poor omen for him. He will probably, with his usual magnanimity and self-devotion, retire from the course. O! if he would but do this, then Judge McLean might be brought out, not exactly as a whig candidate, but an independent candidate, to receive, however, the votes of the whigs, and the anti-slavery men. Then nominate Giddings for Governor, and how nicely we shall have managed this whole Liberty movement!

Now, as we dislike to see men laying up disappointment for themselves, we may as well state for the information of any, (if any there be) who have cogitated on this wise, that the Liberty men of the country are determined to maintain their identity—to give their vote to no man, unless he come distinctly and fully on Liberty principles; and one of these principles is, that the questions agitated between whigs and democrats must be regarded subordinate to the great question between Slavery and Liberty, Slave Labor and Free Labor.

Judge McLean, we presume, is not yet prepared to do this—and Mr. Giddings, we are assured, will not do it. So that should they be brought out as candidates, Liberty men would continue to adhere to their own principles and to their own men.

We have no ground for supposing that Judge McLean will accept any nomination. He is a clear-headed man, and no partisan; and we can not think that he is ambitious of being used as the forlorn hope of the whig party. That party is in a state of dissolution. No man can be selected, who can breathe life enough into it, to make it a match for the democratic party, the dissolution of which is just as sure, though delayed for a time. Van Buren, we take it, is the only man that can keep it together through another presidential campaign, and if he succeed, it will be, not so much from his own strength, as the absolute weakness and distraction of his opponents. His election, we presume, will finish the fate of the whig party, and the whig candidate, whoever he may be, but the close of his term, we predict, will find the "Democracy" also, divided and shattered, never to be re-united. And then, Liberty men will have something to say—Only let them stand firm in the ensuing presidential election, adhering to their own principles and their own men, and in 1848 they will be able to stamp their impress on public affairs.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

There is much apprehension, that owing to the state of the lakes, the convention at Buffalo will be thinly attended from the West and North-West.

We hope our friends in the Northern part of this state particularly, will feel themselves bound to attend.

It seems to be an impression among our brethren of the press in the East, that the West is particularly anxious for the convention to define the position of the Liberty party, in relation to a tariff and national bank.

We know not how the idea originated; but, it is unfounded. We are not aware of any anxiety upon this subject on the part of the great mass of the Liberty men of Ohio and Indiana. We are inclined to think, that before we are strong enough to participate much in the legislation of the country, the vexed questions of currency and protection which now disturb the political world, will be pretty well settled. Our true policy is, to do nothing to give magnitude to these questions, nothing to protract discussion, but everything to strip them of their fancied importance, and root out the popular delusion that, according as they may be determined this way or that way, the destiny of the nation will be decided.

Behind and above these questions the subject of slavery, on the steamer of the Ohio—But times have changed. Wherever abolitionists go on our Western waters, they find the way open for discussion. On his way up the river from this place, Mr. Smith found himself among several slaveholders, from Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, & other slave states.

It was soon whispered about that he was the lecturer that had produced such a sensation in Cincinnati, and the result was, a request for an address.

No! he told them, he was a regular anti-slavery lecturer, but, as a passenger,

he did not wish to inflict his views upon the company, without their consent. A motion was therefore made and carried unanimously, that he be heard. He then made them a speech, in which the slaveholders were very much interested; some said, it was all true; none gave evidence of disuse.

Yet, we all know Mr. Smith does not stint the truth in telling it. Mr. Melvin, a Baptist Minister, formerly of Pennsylvania, and two northern Dougases, monopolized the indigation. "But not marvel," says Mr. Smith—"the jackall is far less noble than the lion, though both beasts of prey."

Bishop Morris of the Methodist E. Church was on board, but was so much opposed to slavery, that he would not condescend to hear...

He sat in the other end of the cabin, as though nothing was going on."

On the same trip he gave another lecture, on the Swifsetse, whose captain, a Kentucky slaveholder, cheerfully consented.

By the way, no abolitionist should ever travel without an assortment of first-rate anti-slavery publications, to circulate on his journey. We advise all those going from Cincinnati, to call, and get a good supply of "Facts for the People."

As Cass is a democratic candidate for the Presidency, it is but justice to him that this part of his history should be known.

FARMER.

VAN BUREN AND THE WHIGS.

Are the Whigs about to electorion against Mr. Van Buren on Anti-slavery grounds?

Will their chief objection to him be, that he is pledged to the support of slavery? Better drop Henry Clay first.

We know not why a Southern pro-slavery man should receive more countenance than a Northern one. The Cincinnati Chronicle, a sturdy advocate of the claims of Henry Clay, at least until lately, is constantly denouncing Mr. Van Buren for his pro-slaveryism.

Referring to his nomination in New York, it says:

"The people of New York and New England will have answers to some pointed questions, before they yield him their confidence and respect."

One will be, whether the vote in the lower house of the Assembly, on the Trial by Jury, expresses his opinion, or not? Another will be, whether he thinks the National Flag ought to protect slavery at the seat of Government, and make it one of our "Free Institutions?"

We say, tens of thousands will ask these questions. What answers they may receive, or what influence they may have, time will disclose."

Suppose the same questions were asked Mr. Clay, how would he answer? Other "pointed questions" might be asked, as for example—why so warm a friend of Colonization as he is, should advertise a high reward for two of his slaves who in 1839 succeeded without any cost to him, in colonizing themselves in Canada, "with their own consent?" Also, why he still clings to the detestable practice of making some fifty men and women work for him without wages?

Moreover, if he did not assert in 1839, in his place in the

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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Anti-Slavery Camp-Meetings.

When John Wesley was shut out of the churches, he betook himself to the fields and groves, and in God's free air preached a free gospel. Anti-slavery men would do well to follow his example. The churches generally are too sacred to be profaned by the advocates of the God-given rights of humanity. Do like John Wesley—turn your backs upon them; go out into the high-ways and hedges; God's temple is not too holy for your use. In Clinton county at Oaklawn, a large shed has been erected, consecrated to the purposes of Liberty; and at Greensborough, Indiana, we are told, a primitive Liberty Hall of the same kind has been set up. But a friend suggests something better than this device, and that is, the holding of anti-slavery camp-meetings. We all know what camp-meetings are: if not, just ask your Methodist neighbor, he can initiate you into their mysteries and management. Suppose we try one in Hamilton county, at the right season—Mr. Lewis can appropriate a beautiful grove for our purpose. We can pitch our tents there some time in August, and in the cool shade of the venerable woods, erect an altar to the God of Freedom. The novelty of the meeting would attract multitudes, to whom we could have no access under other circumstances—to say nothing of the rich pleasure and freshening of anti-slavery feeling we should experience ourselves.

American Preachers.

Mr. Finney's Revival Lectures have been published by the London Tract Society, also in the Welsh language, and on the continent in French. The Eclectic Review, which ranks among the first of London Reviews, while noticing a sermon by Dr. Beman of Troy, thus speaks of American preachers:

"Whatever the American people have or have not, they certainly have a way of preaching and of speaking about preaching, which we greatly like. There is freshness and reality about their representations of truth, most refreshing and impressive. They treat Religion as they would treat any other theme of deep momentous interest. Much good has the British ministry derived from the American. Finney alone has done more to improve and quicken the ministry than any other dozen men. His warm, earnest, vigorous volumes we cannot but regard, in some respects, as a fine specimen of the right way of aiming at the conversion and sanctification of men. They may have their faults, but they are just the books to take religion out of the creed and put it into the conscience; and, in our country, where three creeds and thirty-nine articles have more or less to do with the religious conceptions of almost every man, such books are especially needed. Honor to the man, who, though gifted with so fine an intellect, is content with doing good."

Gill McKinstry—Kidnapping in Indiana.

Our readers remember the account lately published in our paper, of the kidnapping of a colored man in Indiana, named Gill McKinstry. He lies in jail, in Lagrange, Oldham co., Kentucky, no one having claimed him. He declares he is a free man, & says his father's name is Charles McKinstry. The friends in Indiana should see to this matter. Let them raise enough money to defray the expenses of a discreet agent, and send him to the prison, to ascertain from McKinstry, who he is, what he is, where he came from, who are his relatives, where they live, and who, (if any) know that he is a free man. This is the right way to proceed. It is a shameful thing to suffer a poor, friendless creature to lie in jail, doomed eventually to be sold to pay his jail fees, without an effort to release him.

Two of the kidnappers, as was stated in our paper lately, were convicted and sentenced; but, in the eyes of Governor Bigger, STEALING A MAN IS A VENIAL OFFENCE—and so his honor pardoned the villains.

It does really seem as if our Western Governors had sold themselves to the Devil, to do whatever meanness or wickedness he may require at their hands. Can it be wondered at? They are irresponsible. What press notices these transactions? Is there more than one in the whole state of Indiana? Good God! what a soulless set of harpies this slavery is making of us all! In the eyes of right-minded men, Governor Bigger will stand branded with having committed a felonies. Fit retribution were it, could he be made to take the place, from which he saved a brace of scoundrels.

Brains and Receipts.

On how to SUPPORT A NEWSPAPER.

Will the reader be so good as to read the annexed paragraph, and comments thereupon.

THE RIGHT WAY TO SUPPORT A NEWSPAPER. Much depends upon the supporters of a newspaper whether it is conducted with spirit and interest: if they are negligent in their payment, the pride and ambition of the Editor is broken down; he works at a thankless and unprofitable task; he becomes disengaged and careless; his paper loses pith and interest, and dies. But on the contrary, if his subscribers are of the right sort—if they are punctual, liberal-hearted fellows—always in advance on the subscription list—taking an interest in increasing the num-

ber of his subscribers—now and then speaking a good word for his paper; cheering him on his course by smiles of approbation. With such subscribers as these, I would forswear myself comfort, ease, leisure: every thing that could possibly step between me and the gratification of every laudable desire on their part; I would know no other pleasure than their satisfaction."

I can't go quite so far as this, but certainly, if my subscribers will turn out to be of the same stamp here described, it shall be one of my greatest pleasures to gratify them. None but the initiated can understand how intimate is the sympathy between the brains of an editor, and his receipts. A paucity of the latter is almost sure to be followed by a collapse of the former. Ed. Phil.

Liberty Meeting.

A Liberty Convention for Washington county, will be held at Barlow, in the New School Presbyterian church, on the 3d Friday of May, (19th) at 10 o'clock A. M. Arrangements will be made for a county ticket, and also, we presume, for a convention of the District of which Washington is a part.

Mr. Dent and his Wife.

It seems that the white woman advertised some time since by E. P. Lee, of Maysville, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, is the wife of Mr. Dent, for whose arrest, according to Mr. Rankin, our humane Governor issued his warrant.

We are glad to learn, that Mr. and Mrs. Dent lately passed through an interior town in this state, on their way to Canada, where we hope they are now with their three children, safe enough from the fangs of official & unofficial bloodhounds.

The Mendians.

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn the following news respecting the Mendi Mission.

THE MENDI MISSION.—Rev. William Raymond and wife, who went to Sierra Leone with the Africans of the Amistad, have returned, we perceive, in the schooner Ida, which arrived at this port a few days since. They have come here, we understand, on a visit for the purpose of recruiting their health and explaining to the friends of the mission its situation and encouraging prospects, with a view to return to their field of labor after the rainy season is over. Mr. Raymond, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Ranson, an English missionary, visited King Thomas at Tucker at Kaw-Mendi, who resides about a hundred miles south of Sierra Leone, some twenty-five or thirty miles inland on the banks of the river Jong, to make a negotiation for land, &c., preparatory to the removal of Mr. Raymond from York, Sierra Leone, with the Mendiands, and the permanent establishment of the mission. They were kindly received, and the King with his son readily consented to leasing land near the village where he resides for the purpose mentioned. His waiver requiring that the present, as he was used to, should be in rum, powder, &c., and will receive, in other articles, a coin. The present, amounting to about one hundred and fifty dollars, he should, he said, distribute among the five Chiefs under his authority. The annual rent of the land required for the missionary station will be one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the Philanthropist.

METHODISM—ABOLITIONISM—SLAVERY.

Some time since there was a class-leader in the Methodist church, in this county, (Licking,) who was a strong abolitionist. The preacher in charge told him that, he had been class-leader for some considerable length of time, he could rest. He took his class papers from him, and appointed another in his place. Some time after, the preacher learned the astounding fact, that this new leader owned a slave in Maryland, had him hired out there, and was consequently guilty of the crime of robbing his fellow man of his earnings. But, that he turned him out, and appointed one with clean hands, my informant does not say.

[We commend this to the attention of the authorities of the M. E. church. This class-leader, we presume, is a violator of the Discipline.

Ed. Phil.]

Important.

Though the National Convention is adjourned, still the following communication may be of benefit to those who intend to attend the Wesleyan Convention at Utica.

TROY, April 26, 1843.

Mr. Editor.—Please throw through your paper, extend a cordial invitation and warmly welcome to our tables and dwellings, to all the friends of Liberty and Wesleyan Reform, who may travel this route, to the National Liberty Convention, to be held at Buffalo, the 24 and 25th of May; or the Wesleyan Convention, to be held at Utica, May 31st.

I have been corresponding, in reference to the most expeditious and cheap route to Buffalo and Utica, and have obtained the following statistics, which may be valuable to others, who, like myself, intend attending said conventions, and yet must consult economy.

Miles. Hours. 1st class. Cars. of Cars. 2d class. Cars. of Cars.

From Utica to Syracuse 53 4 \$1.32 \$0.80

Syracuse to Auburn 26 2 65 40

Auburn to Rochester 78 6 1.95 1.17

Rochester to Albany 6 6 1.25 1.00

Albany to Utica 250 30 1.25 \$0.50

Sodus to Tiffin, (by rail-road) \$1.50

Tiffin to Bellfontaine 43 1 By private conveyance, Bellfontaine to Urbana 20 1 which can be furnished

Urbana to Troy 25 1 At Troy reasonably

From Cincinnati to Troy, by stage, canal, or private conveyance.

The editor adds to this letter: The terrible dastards (earthquakes) which have just ruined one of the principal French colonies, will expose the Colonial cause to be found without defenders at the tribunal of the European world, if continental America does not promptly relieve and reinforce this courageous vanguard. Those countries to which slavery is a condition of prosperity and of existence should remember, that it is not at Madrid nor at Washington that their cause must be pleaded, but at Paris. Whenever France shall be conquered by abolitionism, the slave system will have lost the last of its ramparts.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A gentleman of consider-

able talent as an orator became a member of a legislative body in one of the eastern states. In speaking, he was addicted to an old habit of handling his spectacles; first placing them on his nose, sullying them to remain a minute or two, throwing them up on his forehead, and finally folding them up and laying them before him upon the desk. One day, a very important question came up for consideration, and he commenced a speech in opposition. A friend to the proposed measure, who was a most incorrigible wag, withdrew, determined to spoil the effect of the honorable member's remarks, and, accordingly, before he entered the house, provided himself with a dozen pairs of spectacles. The member commenced his speech with his usual ability. Only a few minutes had elapsed before he was at work with his spectacles, and finally got them upon his forehead. At this juncture, our wag, who stood ready, laid another pair upon the desk before the speaker. These were taken up, and by regular gradation, gained a place on his forehead, by the side of the others. A third, fourth and fifth were disposed of, in the same manner. A smile settled upon the countenances of the honorable members, which gradually lengthened into a grin; and at last, when the speaker had warmed into one of his most patriotic and eloquent sentences, he deposited a sixth pair upon his forehead. The speaker himself looked around in astonishment at this curious interruption; but, accordingly, raising his hand, he grasped the spectacles, and the whole force of the joke rushed upon his mind. He dashed the glasses upon the floor, took up his hat, and left the hall. The bill passed by a triumphant majority, probably in consequence of the gentleman's very silly and useless habit.

ANOTHER SACRIFICE TO THE MOLOCH.—Slavery makes human life a cheap thing. It shrinks from no deed of blood that seems needful for its own preservation. Melzar Gardner, the editor of the Chronicle and Old Dominion, at Portsmouth, Va., was recently assassinated in open day, because he had defended in his paper the interests of the white working men against the slaveholder. Mr. Gardner was a native of Hingham, in this state, and is represented as a man of great firmness and decision of character. His offence consisted in asserting that slaves ought not to be employed by the government, to the injury of free men.

The funeral of Mr. G. took place from the Baptist church in Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday last,

sorry that any little misunderstanding should disturb our peace. But I am glad that it is settled. Mr. McDowell admits that Mr. Miller did not make the communication, and so he is fairly discharged from all such charge either real or imaginary.

A WESLEYAN.

For the Philanthropist.

The committee of the Ohio Ladies society for the education of free people of color, acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, through their agent, Mr. Wm. W. Wright. For cash—Akron, \$37; Clarkfield, 175; Wakeman, 3.62; Wadsworth, 14.1; Harrisonville Ladies society, 5.36; Litchfield, 63cts; Charleston, 3.52; Rootstown, 1.25; A. Wales, Bloomfield, 1.00; Mesopotamia, 7.5; King Warren, 1.00; Kinsman, 1.75; Vernon, 4.50; Hartford, 3.75; Unionville, 6.50; Williamsfield, 2.75; Andover, 50cts; Jefferson, 2.00; Morgan, 75cts; Unionville, 3.80; Geneva, 45cts; Ebanebridge, 37cts; Willoughby, 2.13; Tallmadge, 3.50; Do Ladies society, 4.00; Middlebury, 2.00; Cayhoga Falls, 75cts.

Also various articles of clothing, books, &c., valued at \$25.00.

SARAH B. EUSTIS, Treas.

Treasurer of the Ohio Ladies society &c., acknowledges the receipt of twenty dollars from Massillon, from Wm. Parmelee. Also from Ladies E. society, Yellow Springs by Joel Vanmetre, \$1.00. S. B. EUSTIS, Treas.

General Intelligence.

ALLIANCE OF FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS.

The HUMANE PEOPLE.—Many years ago, Caracas, in South America suffered greatly from an earthquake. The Congress of the United States sent to the sufferers a ship load of provisions, &cetera, for their relief. This was well done. The city of Hamburg, one of the richest in Europe lately experienced a most destructive visitation by fire. Millions were poured into her for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants. Far away from her as we are, several thousand dollars were contributed and forwarded to New York. This was well done. Last spring—May we think—Cape Haitien, and other places in the island of Haiti were almost totally destroyed by an earthquake. The few inhabitants who escaped with their lives, lost every thing else. We have rarely seen more appalling accounts of distress and destitution than came to us from that island. Many months have passed away, and no movement has been made for their relief, nor is it at all probable there will be. This is not well done. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

at 3 o'clock P. M. All business was suspended on the occasion; the stores and shops were closed, and the people turned out en masse. The church was not only filled to overflowing, but the street in front of it was also crowded with persons. The procession, which consisted mostly of males, was the largest ever witnessed in that place. It is supposed that there were at least one thousand persons in it who followed the remains to the place of interment. A banner was carried in the procession, and also exhibited in the church during the service, bearing the following inscription: 'The working man's friend—murdered in defending their rights.' Underneath this motto was a representation of the figure of Justice, holding in the left hand the scales, by one end of the beam, which was inclined downward, and in the right hand a broken sword.

It will be remembered that on the 30th ult. Mordecai Cook Jr., by whose hands Mr. Gardner was arrested and after a brief examination by the legal authorities, was discharged. The public however, were not satisfied, and suspicions of foul play were rife. The inhabitants of Portsmouth, in fact, were in a perfect fever of excitement, and several town meetings were held. The result was that the authorities were compelled to arrest Cook upon the 2nd inst. He was committed to prison for a full hearing on the 11th.

Some two thousand dollars have been raised for Gardner's poor widow and children, the most of it from Portsmouth. Room for all who come!

Essex Transcript.

A HUMANE PEOPLE.—Many years ago, Caracas, in South America suffered greatly from an earthquake. The Congress of the United States sent to the sufferers a ship load of provisions, &cetera, for their relief. This was well done. The city of Hamburg, one of the richest in Europe lately experienced a most destructive visitation by fire. Millions were poured into her for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants. Far away from her as we are, several thousand dollars were contributed and forwarded to New York. This was well done. Last spring—May we think—Cape Haitien, and other places in the island of Haiti were almost totally destroyed by an earthquake. The few inhabitants who escaped with their lives, lost every thing else. We have rarely seen more appalling accounts of distress and destitution than came to us from that island. Many months have passed away, and no movement has been made for their relief, nor is it at all probable there will be. This is not well done. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

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NOTICES.

Eighth Anniversary.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Bloomington, Fayette co., Wednesday, June 21st, 10 o'clock, A. M.

It will be a highly important meeting. It is expected that among other speakers, the following gentlemen will be present:—

Messrs. Lewis, King, Morris, Smith, Rankin, Crothers, Cable and Thomas.

Convention at Elkton.

An Anti-Slavery Convention for the counties of Montgomery, Darke, Butler and Preble, will be held at Elkton, Preble co., 25th and 26th of this month, at 10 o'clock; A. M.

Room for all who come!

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Kidnapping.

This colored band of musicians is still entertaining the good people of Cincinnati. Now that we have heard with our own ears, we do not wonder at the celebrity they have obtained. Their instruments seem a part of themselves, and the spirit they throw into their performances never flags. We advise our city readers who love music to avail themselves of the privilege of hearing, before the band leaves.

For the Philanthropist.

As I understand our next anniversary is south of here, I inform my friends and friends of the slave, of northern Ohio, that I shall prepare to entertain such as please to call on me, while traveling to and from the same.

